

Sixteenth Plan (2024/25 - 2028/29)

⇒ Long term vision, 2043 { 2019-2043 }

⇒ objective of Long term vision

"Prosperous Nepal, Happy Nepali"

⇒ Graduate Nepal from least developed country status by 2026

⇒ Achieve SDG Goals by 2030 and promote Nepal into middle-income country.

⇒ Planning holidays in three fiscal years

1961/62

1990/91

1991/92

3 year durations = 5

5 year durations = 10

Now 16th.

Average economic growth achieved by which plan?
⇒ Sixth, Seventh, Fourteenth.

⇒ Long-term National goals:

1) Prosperity

{
4 indicator

2) Happiness

{
6 indicator

Long-term vision & progress situation

⇒ 20 targets -

2043/44

⇒ HDI

0.76

⇒ GNI per capita

12100

⇒ National & provincial
highways

36,000

Sixteenth Plan: Current periodical plan of Nepal

vision:
Good governance, social Justice & Prosperity

| Good Governance Indicators | Targets |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Rule of Law Index | 0.80 |
| 2. Global competitiveness Index | 65 |
| 3. Corruption Perception Index | 43 |
| 4. E-governance Development Index | 0.6 7 |
| 5. Voter's participation in Elections | 85 % |
| 6. Settlement of cases registered in Court | 75 % |
| 7. Ratio of expenditure to total budget allocation | 90 % |
| 8. Irregularities | 5.0 % |
| 9. National Identity Card | 90 % |
| 10. Birth registration | 100 % |

National Targets of Social Justice

| Indicator | Targets |
|--|---------|
| 1. Inequality adjusted HDI | 0.6 |
| 2. Gini coefficient based on consumption | 0.28 |
| 3. Asset based Gini coefficient | 0.22 |
| 4. Households in high food insecurity situations | 1.0 |
| 5. Population covered by basic social security | 60 |
| 6. Gender Development Index | 0.967 |
| 7. Gender Inequality Index | 0.225 |
| 8. Ratio of participation of women & men in employment | 1:1.2 |
| 9. Prevalence of forced labor (15 years & above) | 0 |
| 10. Households having registered houses or land or both in name of women | 35 |

1.6.3 National Targets of Prosperity

| Indicator | Target |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Economic growth rate | 7.3 |
| 2. Gross national income per capita | 2351 \$ |
| 3. Consumer price Inflation | 5.0 |
| 4. HDI | 0.65 |
| 5. Human Assets Index | 78.0 |
| 6. Population below the national poverty | 12.0 |
| 7. Economic & Environmental Vulnerability Index | 24 |
| 8. Literacy rate | 85 |
| 9. Life expectancy at birth | 73 |
| 10. Households to health facility within 30 min | 90 |
| 11. Improved drinking water facilities | 45 |
| 12. Unemployment rate | 5.0 |
| 13. Labor productivity | 275 ^{nr's} _{send} |
| 14. Average productivity of agricultural commodities (major crops) | 3.7 mt ton per hectare |
| 15. Households with access to banks & financial institutions | 85 |
| 16. Road density | 0.77 |

| | |
|--|---------|
| 17. Power generation (mw) | 11,769 |
| 18. Per capita electricity consumption | 700 KWH |
| 19. Population with access to electricity | 400 |
| 20. Population with access to the Internet | 90 |

आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण 2021-22.

⇒ 2021-22 को आर्थिक वृद्धि दर = 8.69%
बड़ी गठस्की
का सु.प

⇒ कृषि क्षेत्र = 22.96%.

⇒ उद्योग क्षेत्र = 92.73%.

⇒ सेवा क्षेत्र = 62.09%.

⇒ प्रतिव्यक्ति वार्षिक आय / प्रतिव्यक्ति
= 9296 \$

⇒ उपभोक्ता मूल्यांकन = 8.62%.

⇒ सन् 2028 मा पर्यटक औषत बसाई = 93.3 दिन
वर्ष = 80.7 \$ / प्रति दिन

⇒ यू.के. तथा विभिन्न संस्थाको शाला एस.एम.का
आद्यात्म प्रति शाला जनसंख्या औषत
= 2226.

⇒ 2029 पाठ्यक्रम = 2602 मेगावाट प्रति
वैकल्पिक उर्जासहित विद्युत पहुँच = 85%
जनसंख्या

⇒ 2019 का अनुसूची तीन तहका सरकारी नियुक्ति
कार्यरत महिला कर्मचारी = 25.2%

⇒ द्वितीय विकास लक्ष्यको प्राप्ति गर्ने उत्पादनशील श्रमता
सूचकांक (PCI) मा नेपालको औसत स्कोर = 80.8%

⇒ 2019 का अनुसूची आधारभूत स्वास्थ्य
सुप्रति स्वास्थ्य (उच्च माध्यमस्तर) = 27.50%
आधारभूत स्वास्थ्य = 82.5%

⇒ नेपालमा प्रति हारा जनसंख्यामा 9.9 चिकित्सक र
2.16 तह रतका छन्।

⇒ स्वास्थ्योपकरणको पुंज सेवा स्थानीय तह
= 3255 वटा

स्वास्थ्योपकरणको धनत्व = 988.23%

Digital TV = 72.0%

⇒ वन क्षेत्र = 86.01 (वन = 83.31%
झाडी तथा कुसुमात क्षेत्र = 2.60%)

⇒ सडक (कालोपत्रे = 95,943
लासालिप्त = 5,288
करची = 5,692

कुल = 35,932 कि.मि